# The Daily Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,.....APRIL 17.

### THE SOUTHERN USURPATION.

The events at Charleston have demonstrated the fact that the Southern oligarchy has always intended to initiate hostilities, not only for the purposes of "firing the Southern heart," but to precipitate the border States into affiliation with their usurpation. The Union men everywhere will agree that there is no justification whatever in the attack upon Fort Sumter.

The government very properly refused to permit Anderson and his men to starve in Sumter; the powers that be, at Charleston, had violated their pledge to permit him to procure supplies at the city; the United States announced that they would supply the fort through the medium of an unarmed vessel; of this Gen. Beauregard informed the authorities at Montgomery, and at once, *before* the steamer having the provisions appeared in the harbor, he was ordered to bombard Fort Sumter. It was clearly determined and intended by the South that hostilities should commence. The war was to be inaugurated by the South the moment Beauregard could so strengthen himself as to venture the attack. The preparations were ready, the supplies were stopped, and the firing commenced upon the fort without waiting to see what the Federal government should do. The South has struck the first blow. It has initiated a civil war—a war of usurpation on its part, and before the world it stands in the wrong, according to the law of nations and of God.

### FORT PICKENS.

The interest which has been centred at Charleston and Fort Sumter is now transferred to Pensacola and Fort Pickens. It has been announced that this fort has been reinforced by the Federal forces, and it is to be hoped in sufficient numbers to prevent a similar catastrophe to that which has occurred at Charleston. The number of batteries directed against Pickens is very large, and Sumter shows how soon a fort may be reduced when a fire from numerous batteries with improved guns is concentrated upon it. The rebel force before and near Pickens is from five to six thousand men.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* says Fort Pickens, at the first blush, by no means looks the formidable place that it has been described; but when one carefully examines the various approaches, it has rather the effect of cooling any very ardent desire to make one of the party to obtain possession. The fort itself is not a high one, having but one tier of guns besides those mounted on the barbette. On the land side there is a rise in the ground which reaches to the very top of the wall, and the uninitiated fancy that it would be the easiest thing in the world to successfully storm the place; but fancy their astonishment when, having reached, under a heavy fire, the top, to find a moat intervening, with a width of forty feet, and sufficiently deep to float a man-of-war. From the manner in which men look to their arms and discuss the various supposed feasible plans for entering Pickens, things wear a somewhat ominous aspect for Lieut. Slemmer and his men.

### THE WAR.

The war which has been consummated by the attack and capture of Fort Sumter, was, in effect, commenced months ago. History will regard the seizure of the forts and arsenals of the United States; the capturing of cannon, small arms, and munitions of war by bands of armed men; the seizure of the ships of the United States; the mints and moneys of the United States; the besieging of the fortresses of the United States; surrounding them with soldiers and cutting off their supplies; refusing to permit even an unarmed vessel to approach them—history will regard all these acts, which the South has committed, as acts of war. True, there was no blood shed. Neither was there at the taking of Sumter. But all these acts were equally acts of armed usurpation and resistance to constituted authority.

This last act of the Southern Oligarchy has opened the eyes of the people as to the real character of their former acts.

### MILITARY.

We do not doubt the personal courage of the mis-called Southern chivalry. They have in their army men of great personal courage and military experience and ability. They have shown that they mean fight. But we of the North, although "slower to wrath" than the hot-bloods of the South, are fully as courageous, patriotic and enduring as they. Through their own ill-advised hot temper, they have aroused the blood of the North as it was never before aroused, and as their cry is "havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," they will probably obtain a just appreciation of Northern courage before this contest is over. Every man of them will rally as occasion may demand to the standard of the Government. This war will be no child's play. Pennsylvania rises up at the sound of war like the patriots of old, and like them her citizens have pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to sustain the government.

### EXCITING TIMES.

It is astonishing to witness the deep and intense feeling which pervades the breast of every citizen in regard to the condition of the country. The hostile attitude which the South has taken against the government of the country, is regarded on all hands as rebellion and attempted usurpation. Great questions swallow up small ones, and political differences seem to have disappeared among men—every heart being ready to respond to the call of the Government, for aid to sustain its honor and integrity. The people of the North are no longer partizans. They are for the Union and will sustain the President of the Union to the last drop of their blood, and the last dollar of their possessions, in defending the stars and stripes from being tarnished with dishonor, or the government of this free republic from disintegration and ruin.

### GREAT CONCERT.

We are pleased to announce that the indefatigable Grau will be in our city next week with a first class concert company, composed of the musical stars of the East.

Miss Isabella Hinckley, the beautiful American Prima Donna, who has so taken New York by storm; Miss Phillips, a fine contralto singer, with Stigelli as tenor, and Susini, as basso, will be among the number. A musical treat of the highest character may always be depended upon when Grau comes.

### HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

The clerk of the Senate being introduced, announced that the Senate had concurred in a resolution from the House to adjourn on Thursday, the 18th inst. This settles the question without a reconsideration. The House is in great confusion, members using their highest exertions to get up private bills. Members names are called in alphabetical order, and calls are often transferred. The appropriation bill has not come from the Senate, this is the last day that House bills can be originated, the scramble is great and active.

Mr. Burns moved to proceed to the consideration of an act to charter the Union Oil Refining Company, of Pittsburgh. Amended by Mr. Wilson, not to apply to Beaver and Lawrence county.

The act to repeal an act authorising the extension of Union street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The celebrated case of Pringle vs. Pringle, from Cambria, came upon final passage. Mr. Mullen read a good speech in favor of the applicant—the speech was temperate and fair, (the bill passed.)

THE MILITARY SPIRIT ON THE RISE.—This moment information reaches here by the Private Secretary of the Governor, that thirty-five companies of military have tendered their services to sustain the General Government. What next?

Doctor Hill, of Montgomery, introduced a special resolution, tendering the faith of the Commonwealth in defence of the whole country. While I write the resolution is under consideration, and the mail closes at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The excitement in the Legislature is at boiling point. The like was never witnessed on the floor of this body.

Message from Senate, 121, An act to incorporate the Ohio and Mississippi Steam Packet Company.

129, An act to incorporate the Allegheny Oil Company.

200, An act to abolish the Court of Nisi Prius.

299, A Further Supplement to an act to incorporate the Bedford Mineral Spring Association: Approved March 17, 1855.

"An act relating to Allegheny."

Mr. Williams had passed the following:

An act to alter and modify an act approved the 14th day of April, A. D., 1859, entitled an act relating to the widening of Virgin alley in the city of Pittsburgh.

Section 1. That nothing in the said act contained shall be construed to take away the right of appeal from parties found to be injured or benefitted by the widening of the said alley, or authorizing an assessment of damages upon any other persons than the owner of property thereon.

Mr. Ball called up the supplement to the act to the Irontown Railroad Company—passed.

S4, An act to divide the State into Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The House and Senate in session at 8 o'clock night, pushing bills to final passage. Should anything of importance touching your County take place I will write you again.

IRONSIDES.

### THE MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Much has been said by newspaper writers and others concerning the power of the President to act with promptness and to use the forces of the Government in a crisis like the present. We find the following article on the subject in the Chicago *Post*, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

It would be to impugn the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution to suppose that their foresight failed to provide means for defending that constitution in times of peril. The means are provided, and plainly indicated and shaped by the laws of Congress. One of the first enactments of Congress was for the purpose of suppressing insurrection and repelling invasion. An act was passed in 1795 "to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion," and to repeal the act then in force for these purposes. A part of the act thus substituted for the old law that was thought not to be efficient, conferred extraordinary power on the President of the United States; and not only that part of the law, but unless we have failed in our investigations, the whole law as then passed, is still in force. We quote the second section of the bill:

"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state *by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings*.... it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, *or any State or States*, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, as to cause the laws to be duly executed." From this it is clear that the President has adequate power to all intents and purposes vested in himself; and what renders it more clear, as showing that the President is not reduced to look to Congress for reinforcement of authority, is a part of a clause in this same section of the law, to wit: "and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress." In one of Justice Story's opinions (in the Supreme Court, case of Martin vs. Mott,) occurs this passage—"The President of the United States is the exclusive judge whether the exigencies have arisen in which he is authorized to call forth the militia of the Union." The great jurist alludes, in the same opinion, to the law above cited, in these words—"The act of 1795 is within the constitutional authority of Congress over the militia." This accumulation of authorities all bearing directly to the one point of the power of the President, must, if we are not mistaken in those authorities, remove all doubt as to the right of the President to institute vigorous proceedings against the combinations at the South who repudiate the constitution, resist the laws, and insult the flag of the United States.

The Herald,

in its money article, treats of the effect of the war on our capitalists, but acknowledges that—

"On one point, so far as we have been able to ascertain, *perfect unanimity exists among our monied men: the government must be sustained.* Every one deplores the terrible calamity which has befallen the republic. But *there is no desire among the merchants or capitalists of New York to shirk the issue or to evade the responsibilities of the contest.* Upon New York will devolve the chief burden of providing ways and means for the war; our financial community accept the duty, and will perform it. This view we find to be universal among our monied men, including many who's sympathies have heretofore been with the South. If the government prove true to the country, it need not feel uneasiness about money. In the opinion of our leading bankers, a hundred millions, over and above the receipts of the government from customs and land sales, if necessary to defray the expenses of the war for a year from this date, could be readily borrowed in Wall street at the rate of interest not exceeding that which France and England paid for the money they borrowed for the Russian war. If, for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, and settling this controversy of ours forever, a further sum be requisite, it will be forthcoming. *Wall street, so far as we can judge, is ready to sustain the government heartily and liberally.*"

### THE WAR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* in speaking of the events of the past few days says:

"It is idle to pursue the temporizing and procrastinating policy in hopes to preserve the Union by conciliation alone. It has been tried and it has failed, for every concession has only been replied to by fresh insults, and renewed preparations for still greater aggressions. During the whole period that the secessionists have been decrying coercion, they were steadily preparing for war, and now that they have made their plans complete, they have thrown off the flimsy disguise of defensive preparation, and boldly proclaim their purpose is offensive war against the National Government.

In the face of such facts as these, it is a criminal neglect of our duty any longer to delay being prepared to strike when the encounter does come, and to strike such a blow for our country as will make its enemies quail, and treason and rebellion forever hide their heads. The Government should act vigorously, act promptly, and act for success. Thoroughly prepared for the worst emergency, we shall find success an easier task.

# Very Latest.

## Great Rejoicing at Norfolk.

Arrival of the North Briton.

UNION SPIRIT IN PHILADELPHIA.

IMMENSE UNION MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

EXCITEMENT AT JOHNSTOWN.

Twenty Tons of Shell and Grape at Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION RECEIVED WITH MERRIMENT AT MONTGOMERY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT GALVESTON.

## More Troops for Pensacola.

Secession Meeting at Louisville.

Meeting at Paducah---The Governor Requested to Convene the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Lincoln's war proclamation was received with no astonishment. Everybody is highly pleased. The people are resolved to maintain their position at all costs and hazards. Two more volunteer companies left to-day for Pensacola; the rest will probably remain to defend the city.—Volunteer regiments are forming throughout the States. Thirty-three deserters from the federal army landed at Fort Jackson, leaving 12 months pay behind, so anxious were they to join the confederate army.

The steamer Lecomte, hence for Shreveport was sunk eight miles above Compte. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Galveston *Civilian* says.—The idea that there is any considerable number of persons disposed to agitate the question of reunion in Texas, is entirely erroneous.

The steamer Arizonia was at Brazos on the 7th, awaiting embarkations of the troops for Indianola.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 16.—Twenty tons of shell and grape shot were removed from the Washington navy yard to Georgetown to-day in view of a possible attack on Washington from that direction. Several additional companies of volunteers were mustered into service to-day.

The government has directed that no more copies of the Coast Survey Report shall be sent to the seceded States.

The following appointments were made to-day: T. L. Tullock, Navy Agent at Portsmouth, N. H.; Sela Bosworth, Postmaster at Marietta, Ohio.

It is stated that the orders of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts regiments under the recent levy to immediately proceed to Washington, have been countermanded for the reason that arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Our city is decorated with flags though the storm has reduced many of them to tatters. The Union spirit prevails among all classes. The residence of Gen. Patterson was visited on account of a doubt as to his sentiments, but the stars and stripes were promptly displayed and he has issued his orders as commander of the first division of the Pennsylvania militia in relation to the enrollment of volunteers, putting to rest the rumors of his intention to resign his post.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—The citizens meeting last night was an immense affair. Men of all parties participated. One feeling is manifested and that is to sustain the stars and stripes at all hazards. There is great activity among the military, and all companies are fast filling up their ranks. The Home Guard, for the defense of the City, will consist of 1000 men, and it is fast filling up. The merchants have stopped shipping goods South.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 16.—The day has been one of intense excitement here. Flags are flying, drums beating and our citizen soldiers are preparing to leave for the scene of battle. Two full companies will leave to morrow evening, and a third on Thursday. They embrace many of our best citizens. The feeling is universal, now that the blow has been first given by the South, and that the government must be sustained. A mass meeting will be held to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 16.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Delaware is now in progress at the City Hall. The Mayor presiding. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we censure and condemn the course of Senator Bayard in the United States Senate for not advocating a compromise between the North and South, and that we feel confident that his course has placed us in a false position before the world; that we repudiate his teachings as having an anti-Union tendency and unworthy of a patriot and a Delawarian.

PADUCAH, Ky., April 16.—A meeting, irrespective of party, was held, J. B. Hubbards presiding. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Governor immediately to convene the Legislature; that we are with the South in intent and action; that the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation for a convention to be held at Frankfort at as early a day as practicable to consider the position and future destiny of Kentucky, and calling on the people of Kentucky to ignore party feelings, and oppose to the last extremity the coercion and fratricidal policy of the executive.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—All the courts of the city, including the Supreme Court, adjourned to the third Monday of May, owing to the present state of affairs. The Hon Tipton Walker arrived yesterday as special messenger to Montgomery from Galveston, to consult with President Davis about the defence of the Texas coast. There was much excitement at Galveston on account of the war news. The City Council is in extraordinary session. The feeling of resistance is intense and strong, and there is activity on all sides.

Several pieces of ordnance were taken to Forts Jackson and Phillips to-day. There are more volunteers for Pensacola.

MONTGOMERY, April 16.—President Lincoln's proclamation, was read in the Cabinet and was greeted with shouts of laughter. The Secretary of War has authorized the statement that 82,000 additional troops will be called out to-day to meet the Federal army.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens opposed to Lincoln's war policy. About three thousand were present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederate States, but that they will share the latter's destiny if the war must come, sympathising with patriotic men in the free States, and endorsing Magoffin's response to Mr. Cameron.

RICHMOND, April 16.—The State Convention is now in secret session and the reporters are excluded. A telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Pickens to Mr. Wise reports that eleven war vessels are now off the harbor and have stopped vessels on the regular trade with that city. The paper here express confidence in the rumor that Gen. Scott will resign. The Richmond *Whig* has hauled down the Union flag and run up the flag of Virginia.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—The Federal fleet stopped three vessels which were coming into the harbor last evening. One of the vessels displayed the Spanish flag, one the British, and the other the American ensign. They were detained a short time, and then allowed to proceed. It is understood that the fleet has determined to interfere no more with our commerce until further orders are received from Washington.

READING, April 16.—The Ringgold Flying Artillery of Reading, Capt. James McKnight, with 168 men and four field pieces, having received a requisition from the Governor this morning, set out this evening at 6 o'clock for Harrisburg to the place of rendezvous. They are the first Pennsylvanians in the field.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 16.—The City Government this morning appropriated $6,000 for the benefit of the families of those volunteering for the country's defence.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—The war bill appropriating three millions of dollars for the defense of the government passed the Assembly this morning with only one voting in the negative. The Governor will sign the bill to-day.

CARLISLE, April 16.—Adjutant General Hartert, by order of Col. Penrose has issued a call for the volunteers of Cumberland county. A patriotic response in behalf of the Union will at once be given.

SHIPPENSBURG, April 16.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this place last night, fully endorsing the action of the President and Governor, and strongly denouncing the secession sentiment both in the North and South.

NORFOLK, April 16.—A salute of one hundred guns has been fired as a rejoicing over the fall of Fort Sumter. Orders have been received to fit out the Merrimac immediately, and to tow all the war vessels now here out of the port.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The second regiment, second brigade, Col. Conroy commanding, tendered their services to the Government this evening. This regiment will be one thousand strong.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The second regiment, 2d brigade, Col. Conroy commanding, tendered their services to the government this evening. This regiment will be 1000 strong.

LOUISVILLE, April 16th.—Evening.—The river is stationary with 14 feet water over the rocks on the falls. The weather is clear and is growing cold. Mercury 41 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Exchange on New York advanced yesterday to ⅞ per cent. and this morning it can scarcely be had at any price.

ALTOONA, April 16.—The stars and stripes are flying from the Democratic Head Quarters.

PORTLAND, April 15.—The steamer North Briton has arrived with Liverpool dates to Friday the 5th inst. The bank rates of discount were reduced to 6 per cent. The war-like rumors are increasing.

LONDON, April 5.—Consols for money and accounts are quoted at 91¾@91¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The sales of cotton for the week were 46,000 bales, including 5000 bales for speculation and 6500 for export. The market opened with but little inquiry, but rallied under the advices by the steamer Etna, and the reduction in the bank rates of discount, and closed firm. Last week's prices are maintained. The sales to day, Friday, are 10,000 bales, including 2000 bales for speculation and export. The market is firm at the following quotations: N. O. fair 8, do. middling 7¾; Mobile fair 7¾, do. middling 7¼; Uplands fair 7¾, middling 7¼. The stock of cotton in port is 952,000 bales, of which 790,000 are American. Messrs. Hewitt quote fair New Orleans at an advance of ¼ for the week.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull with a declining tendency.

Provisions quiet.

The concessions granted to workingmen in London will probably terminate the strike in the building trade.

Mr. Train has been nominally fined on complaint of obstructing the streets of London by his horse railroad, from which he has appealed.

FRANCE.—The French navy has been re organized into five divisions. One division is ordered to Syria.

It is announced that the Emperor will review the garrison of Paris.

Government measures are being taken to suppress unlegalized religious associations.

The reported modifications in the ministry are denied.

The Paris Bourse was depressed and rentes were lower.

ITALY.—Garabaldi was received with great enthusiasm at Turin.

The *Opinione* of Turin, advocates the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, as the National army will soon perform their duties. The military force in the Southern provinces are to be increased.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has decreed a resumption of payments in silver in Lombardy and Venetia.

The provisional judicial administration at Perth is suppressed and the installation of Carlo Regis of Hungary had taken place.

It is reported that Garibaldi and the Hungarian leaders have a perfect understanding.

It is reported that the Hungarian diet will call Hungarian troops from other parts of Austria, and concentrate in Hungary, and if opposed by Austria, the Hungarians will refuse to pay taxes, and an insurrection will take place.

TURKEY.—The Porte has ordered a blockade of the coast of Montenegro, Omar Pacha is to be commander-in-chief in Bosnia.

SPAIN—Madrid, April 5.—Morocco is tranquil.

The circulars of Wakefield Nash & Co., report Wheat and Flour slightly lower. Messrs. Richardson report Flour quick but steady at 28s @31s. Wheat dull and partially declined; Red 11s 8d@12s 9d; White 12s 3d@14s. Corn dull and quotations barely maintained; mixed 37s.

Provisions dull; Beef dull; New India Mess 90s; Bacon dull at 44s 6d@50s for Cumberland and long middles; Lard firm at 56s for fine. Tallow quiet at 54@56s.

London Money Market, 5th.—On the 3d the funds declined ¼ but closed steady. On the 4th the market opened firmer, and considerable quantities of gold arriving. The bank reduced the rate of discount to 6 per cent. £75,000 in gold were received at the bank to-day.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation calling for the volunteers asked for by the Federal Government. The war feeling is intense throughout the west. Dispatches from almost every town in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, that can be reached by telegraph, represent the people as very determined to sustain the administration in its efforts to enforce the laws and uphold the honor of the national flag.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The election to day resulted in the success of the entire straight Republican ticket by an average majority of 1600.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—*Later.*—Troops continue to pour in from all parts of the State, half disciplined as many of them are. They undergo rigid drills. It is estimated that ten thousand are now in and about the city. Three regiments are encamped at the race course, and two at Pikesville, three miles beyond. Gen. Beauregard is very active in strengthening every position. He has offers of the services of regiments from Alabama and Georgia, but the South Carolinians are so eager to serve that he declines any other, and he says he can get 50,000 men from this State. At Columbia every man from sixteen to sixty years of age is under arms. Ten companies from the State Capitol are now here, and more want to come. It is thought by good authority here that the British government will recognize the Southern Independence at a very early day. The same is true of France.

The steamer Isabel has just come into port from the outside. She brings information that the federal fleet has weighed anchor, and sailed in company with the steamer Baltic for New York. The Baltic has Major Anderson and his command on board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The following proclamation has been issued by Mayor Henry: Treason against the State of Pennsylvania or against the United States, will not be suffered within this city, nor will violence to the persons or property of the inhabitants be tolerated. I do hereby require all good citizens to disclose and make known to the lawful authorities every person rendering in this city aid to enemies in open war against this State and the United States, by enlisting or procuring others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms, ammunition provisions, or other sustenance. I do hereby require and command that all persons shall refrain from assembling in the highways of this city unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously, warning them that the same will be at their peril. The laws of our State and the Federal Government must be obeyed. The peace and credit of Philadelphia shall be preserved.—May God save our Union.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. This afternoon a mob of one or two hundred boys went to the residence of Mr. Josiah Randall, Walnut street, below Eighth, and demanded that a flag be displayed. The family told them that they did not possess a flag, and the crowd produced one, which was placed on the building. This satisfied them.—They went away, intending to visit the residence of Wm. B. Reed, in Walnut street, above Ninth. Meantime the Mayor had been informed of the circumstances and pushed in pursuit of the mob, with a squad of reserve officers. In Walnut street, near Eighth, the officers came up to the party, and the chief of police took into custody the ringleader. Mayor Henry then addressed the crowd, telling them that a mob of irresponsible men should not be permitted to set the law at defiance and terrify good citizens.

The rights of all must be respected and as Chief Magistrate of the city, he was determined to put a stop to this lawlessness. It had now gone too far. He added that if it was necessary to take life to accomplish the preservation of the public peace, even that extremity would be resorted to, and, if they paid this penalty of their folly and violence, the responsibility ... it would rest with themselves. In conclusion, his honor invoked all to separate quietly before he would be compelled to use force to compel them to do so.—The speech was received without any demonstrations of disrespect, and the crowd slowly scattered.

DETROIT, April 16.—At an informal meeting of citizens to day, at which Gov. Blair was present, it was resolved, in order to expedite the equipment of the troops required from Michigan, to raise $100,000 by private subscription. A large portion of the amount was subscribed on the spot, and the balance will be raised immediately. Gen. Cass responded liberally.


## New Advertisements.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
OUR STOCK BEING VERY LARGE, WE WILL REDUCE IT BY SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH,
Dress Goods, Shawls and Roufrews, White Goods and Needle Work, House-furnishing and Mourning Goods, Domestic and Staple Goods.
GOOD BARGAINS ALWAYS ON HAND.
C. HANSON LOVE,
74 MARKET STREET.
apl7:1w

BY McCLELLAND, WEAVER & CO.

GREAT SALE BY CATALOGUE, OF Silver Plated Ware, French, German, and Bohemian China and Glass Ware at Auction.—Will be sold at the Masonic Hall Auction House, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 18th, at half past ten o'clock, the largest and most complete assortment of Silver Plated Ware, French and German China, and Bohemian Glass Ware ever offered at public sale in this city, nice pitchers, castors, vegetable dishes, butter dishes, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, goblets, fruit and cake baskets, waiters, salt stands, cups, napkin rings, table, dessert and tea spoons, forks, oyster dishes and ladles, syrup pitchers and plates, tobacco boxes, etc. Also, Bohemian decanters, ruby card stands, card receivers, lava flower pots, French China tea sets, China vases, Parian marble vases, flower stands, centre vases, gilt fruit baskets, ruby engraved water bottles and tumblers, China cups and saucers, fancy China nicknacks, marble colognes, marble sugar stands, figured match holders, jewel boxes, Bohemian vases, French, China tea-a-tete sets, gutta percha handle dinner and tea knives, and many other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold without reserve to close consignments. Terms cash, par funds. Catalogues can be procured at the store. Goods can be examined on morning of sale.
apl7 McCLELLAND, WEAVER & CO., Auctrs.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A TRUSTEE, (Successor of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq.) under the provisions of a mortgage deed, executed by the Pittsburgh, New Castle & Cleveland Rail Road Company to said Thompson, his successor, in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns, dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver Co., in mortgage book D, pages 189, 190, 191, 192, and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in mortgage book No. 1, pages 468, 470, 471, 472, 473, and 474, will, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchant's Exchange, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property, rights and franchises, to-wit: The Road of the said Pittsburgh, New Castle & Cleveland Railroad Company, lying and being between the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road, in the said County of Beaver, and the town of New Castle, in said Lawrence County, being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way, and the land occupied thereby, depot grounds, and all appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage, made by said Company, by the name and style of the New Castle & Darlington Rail Road Company, to said County of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Lawrence County, in mortgage book No. 1, pages 216, &c.—Default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds, given under said first mentioned mortgage, for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof, and request having been made by the holders, of at least one-half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale, cash.
JOHN M. TIERNAN,
apl7:1t Trustee.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BARRELS PURE FAMILY VINEGAR FOR SALE.—Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Nos. 189, 191, 193, and 195 First street, has a large lot of superior Vinegar, made under his own supervision, for sale. It is an unequalled article for family purposes. apl7-1w

PURE RYE LIQUORS.—An elegant article of RYE WHISKY—warranted pure—can always be found at the Distillery of THOMAS MOORE, Nos. 189, 191, 193, and 195 First street, near Grant. Dealers will always find an assortment of between Fifteen Hundred and Two Thousand Barrels always on hand. apl7-1w

## New Advertisements.

Summer Importation,
ON MONDAY, 15th INST.,
GEO. R. WHITE & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,

WILL HAVE ON EXHIBITION A varied stock of goods, adapted to the coming season, bought at ruinous sacrifices to the importers. Their assortment is most complete, in

DRESS GOODS,
BERAGE ANGLAIS,
Plain Printed and Embroidered, of all widths.
Checked Poilt de Cheveres,
Very Cheap.
MOZAMBIQUES,
Plain and Embroidered, narrow and wide.
FRENCH POPLINS,
Plain, Embroidered, Striped and Barred, all widths, very fashionable.
FOULARD SILKS, CHECK SILKS,
Very much in demand
French Printed Jaconets Organdies,
—AND—
FRENCH CHINTZES,
Cheap.
New Style Embroidered Grenadines
in rich colors, and for second mourning.
Spanish Black Lace, Guipure Points,
—AND—
SQUARE SHAWLS,
A New Article.
GRENADINE VEILS,
In all colors.
As this is the cheapest stock they have ever imported they can, with confidence, assure their friends and patrons that the above goods ARE CHEAPER than ever offered in this market. apl3

MORE NEW TESTIMONY.

*From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parizynskey:*—I have been troubled with Deafness for a length of time and am consulting Dr. Von MOSCHZISKER. He operated on my Ears so successfully as to restore my hearing entirely. I think it, therefore, my duty to those afflicted with defective hearing, as well as an acknowledgement of the Doctor's great skill and talent, to make my case publicly known, and to strongly recommend all sufferers to avail themselves of this opportunity.
STANISLAUS PARIZYNSKEY, Passionist.
MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have suffered for some time from Deafness, and that I have been greatly benefitted by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von MOSCHZISKER.
ALOYSIUS GREGG, Passionist.
MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

Most Important to the Deaf

TESTIMONIALS FROM HOME-SOURCE.

FROM
JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,
OF THE FIRM OF
M'CLOSKEY, COSGRAVE & CO.

PORT PERRY, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
April 8th, 1861.

*TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER:* 150 Third street, Pitts:
I am happy to inform you that my little daughter, who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel quite satisfied that her hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your treatment alone is she indebted for it, and I would earnestly recommend all afflicted with deafness to consult you at once.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN McCLOSKEY.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
April 5th, 1861.

*DR. VON MOSCHZISKER:*
*Dear Sir:*—It is but justice that my gratitude for the relief experienced from your skillful treatment should have expression. For some time past my hearing had been so bad that I despaired of ever gaining it though the advice of several physicians was strictly followed. I am therefore truly grateful to you, and very happy to say that the operation performed by you has resulted in the perfect restoration of my hearing.
Respectfully yours,
ROBERT HUNTER.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Hunter, and have perfect confidence in his statement. He is under our supervision in the employ of C. & P. R. R. Co.
PHILLIP COBBETT,
JOHN HOVEY.

EYE AND EAR.

THE ETHEREAL EAR INHALATOR,
AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY
Dr. Von Moschzisker,

THROUGH WHICH HE HAS BEEN enabled to cure the MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS—cases in which every other means have failed, and all hopes of relief given up.—This is no idle statement. Its truth is attested by hundreds of gentlemen, whose names are familiar through out the Union—STATESMEN, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN AND JUDGES, witnesses to the fact.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
begs to say to all who suffer either from
DEAFNESS
OR ANY
MALADY OF THE EYE,
that they should at ONCE CONSULT HIM in order to receive the FULL BENEFIT of his Treatment.

The following are some of the names whose testimonials can be examined at Dr. Von Moschzisker's Office. They have been entirely restored to their hearing by him.

PITTSBURGH:
JOSEPH PEARSON, Bellefonte street, Lawrenceville.
THOMAS MOORE, First street;
H. LANGKAMP, North East Corner of Diamond and Market streets;
JAMES MACKEY, Jr., 959 Penn street;
☞ To this list hundreds more could be added, and can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

OFFICE,
No. 155 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.,
Where he may be CONSULTED DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED. apl8

## Miscellaneous.

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.
PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH,
COLIC, HEART-BURN,
HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.
The Weak and Nervous should try it.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, (half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Mercantile Library Association Lectures.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
will deliver a lecture on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1861.
—AT—
CITY HALL,
SUBJECT.—"*The Hive and its Honey.*"
Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Music and Book Stores, New Library Rooms, (corner of Penn and St. Clair streets,) and at the door.
W. H. KINCAID, W. D. M'GWIN,
F. R. BAUGH, J. B. HOBBY,
JOSEPH ALDRICH, Lect. Committee.
ap17

Drowned---$20 Reward.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE Allegheny river, Nelson Sinclair, aged 6 years.—$20 Reward will be paid for the recovery of the body, by his father, THOMAS SINCLAIR,
ap17:2td Residence—Hand st., or at 118 Market st.

WHITE FISH,
LAKE SALMON,
AND HERRING,
Just received and for sale at
D. B. FERGUSON'S,
ap17 Corner of High and Wylie sts.

THE CITY GUARDS
DESIROUS OF FILLING THEIR ranks to the war complement, for the purpose of tendering their services to the Government, will have their Armory open for that purpose every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., until their roll is full. Able bodied, unmarried men are invited to join them.
"Armory", Neville Hall. ap17:f

For Rent,
TWO OFFICES ON SMITHFIELD ST., No. 132, near the Post Office. Inquire of
H. ELEBER & BRO.
Music Store, Fifth street.
ap18

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
100 Boxes Messina Oranges.
100 do Prime Lemons,
just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
mh 29 39 Wood street.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
All kinds of Dry Goods Selling very Cheap for Cash.
C. HANSON LOVE,
ap17 74 Market street.

CHAMPAGNES.
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
CROWN, MUMM & COS
CLICQUOT, &c,
For sale by
WM BENNETT,
ap17 120 Wood street.

JUST RECEIVED through the Custom House, a most superior lot of genuine Havana Segars, such as Conchas, Conchitas, Extra Eagle Principes, Londres, &c. Please call and I will give you the utmost satisfaction, and will be sold at old rates yet.
ap16 LYON ARNSTHAL.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—DRY GOODS selling very cheap at
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

For Keokuk, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.
THE STEAMER ARGONAUT, Captain D. Z. BRICKELL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.
ap16 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

MISSOURI AND VIRGINIA MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.—For sale, 560 acres of land in Mitchell County, Iowa, at five miles from Osage, the County Town—Price, $3 per acre. Also, 640 acres in Hamilton County, near Webster City—Price, $3 per acre. These tracts are first rate land, being among the very best located in, at the opening of the Land Office in those districts. Approved Real Estate, or Virginia or Missouri funds will be taken in exchange for the above property.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
ap16 51 Market st.

APPLES.—Eight Barrels Apples for sale by [ap16] HENRY H. COLLINS.

FIRE INSURANCE.
*The Enterprise Insurance Comp'y*
OF PHILADELPHIA.
*Risks Taken for One, Five, or Seven Years, or Perpetually.*
REFERRED:
William Holmes & Co., Livingston, Copeland & Co. James B. Ly